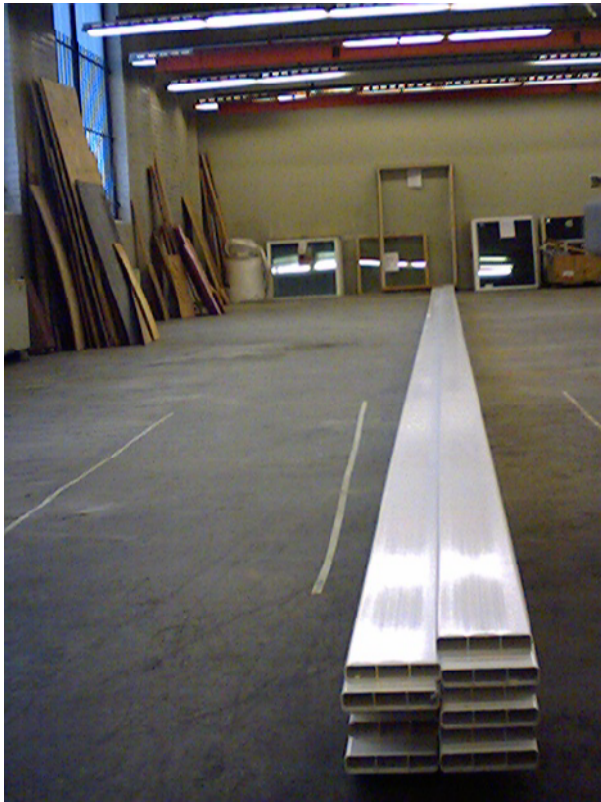


# Extrusion Progress

**Ken Heller**  
**University of Minnesota**



# Prototype Extrusions Delivered for Testing

**Look beautiful after usual tweeking of process**

## **Mechanically**

**Excellent straightness, smoothness, uniformity**

## **Optically**

**As predicted for about 12% TiO<sub>2</sub>**

**Reflectivity measurements – Indiana**

**Light yield – Minnesota**

**To do with these extrusions:**

## **Light Yields**

**Scintillator (Indiana, Minnesota)**

**Fiber loop (Minnesota)**

**Vertical Slice (Texas, Minnesota)**

## **Mechanical Structure**

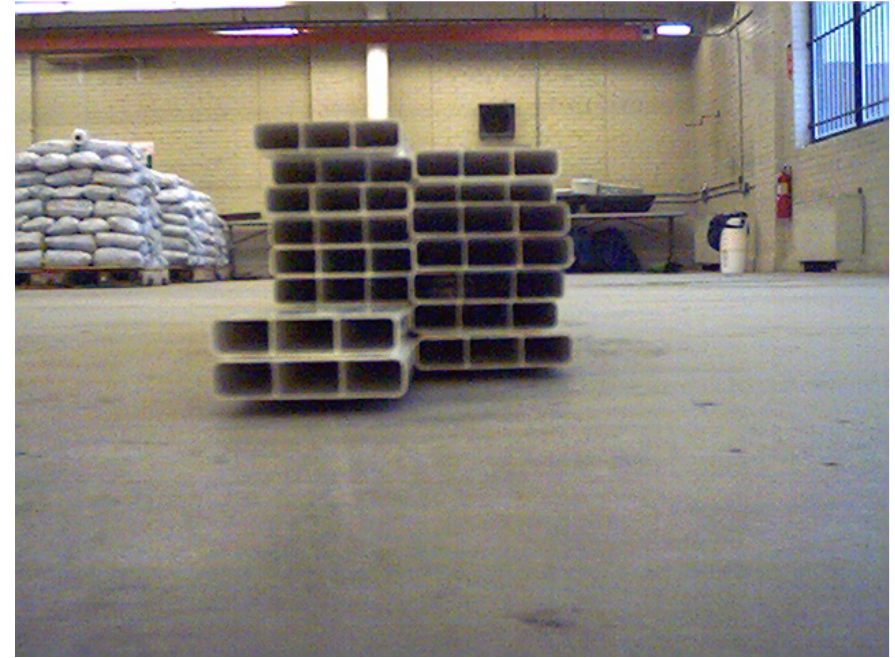
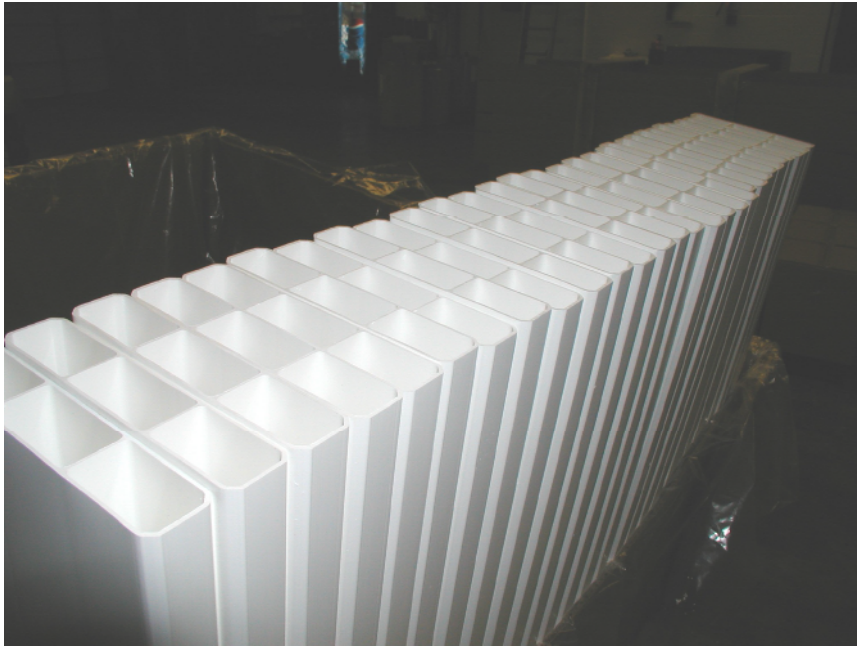
**Test to destruction (Argonne, Fermilab, Minnesota)**

**Check calculations (Argonne, Fermilab, Minnesota)**

**Manifolds & seals (Fermilab, Minnesota, Texas)**

**Lifetime (Caltech, Indiana)**

**Vertical Slice (Texas, Minnesota)**

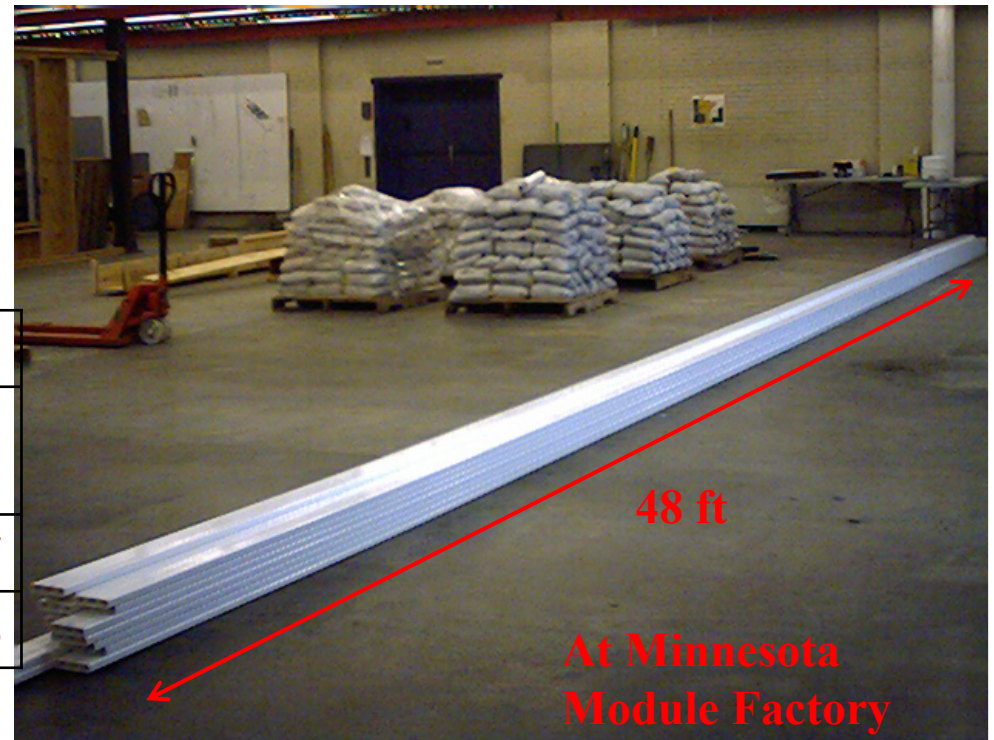


Extrusions  
Delivered  
12% TiO<sub>2</sub>

Next vertical slice test  
Minnesota  
Texas

all outer walls mm		all inner webs mm	
ave	1.419	ave	1.113
std dev	0.083	std dev	0.137
min	1.346	min	0.914

Measured by J. Kilmer

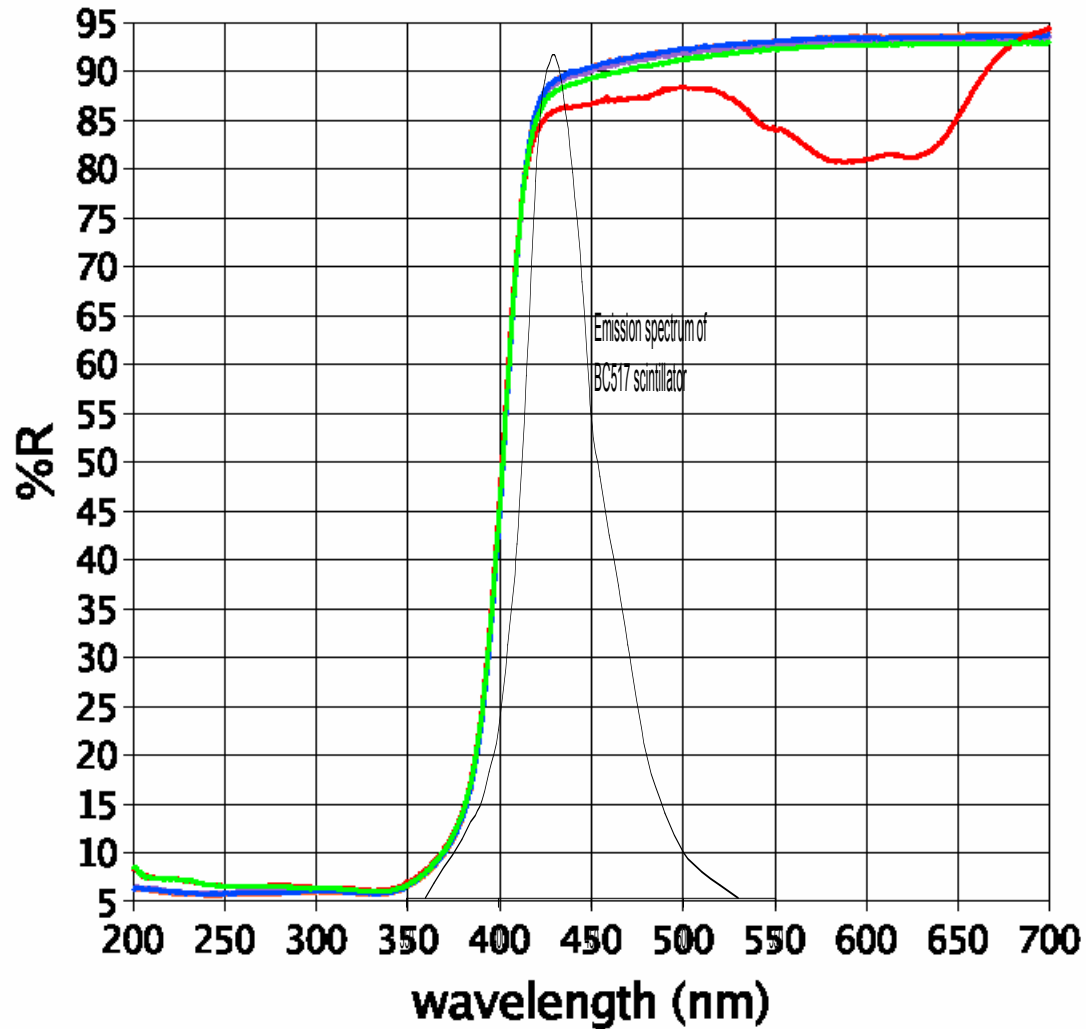


# Reflectivity Measurements - Indiana

Old extrusions from MINOS

First pass prototype – low  $\text{TiO}_2$

Delivered prototype – 12%  $\text{TiO}_2$



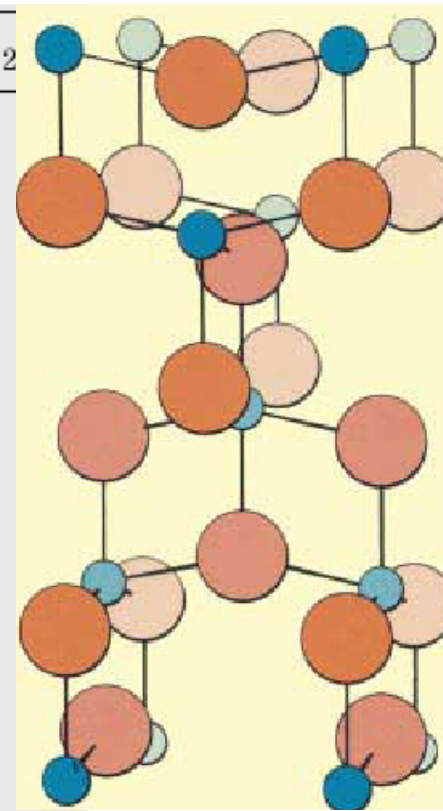
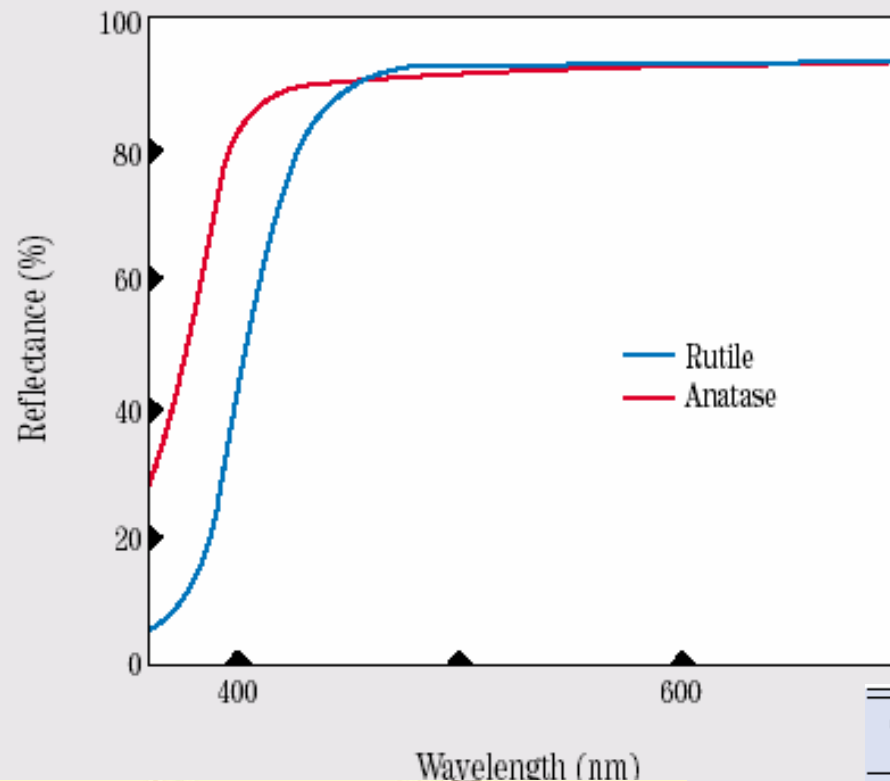
Liquid Scintillator  
Emission Spectrum



CR-834 IS AN ALUMINA STABILIZED, CHLORIDE PROCESS RUTILE PIGMENT

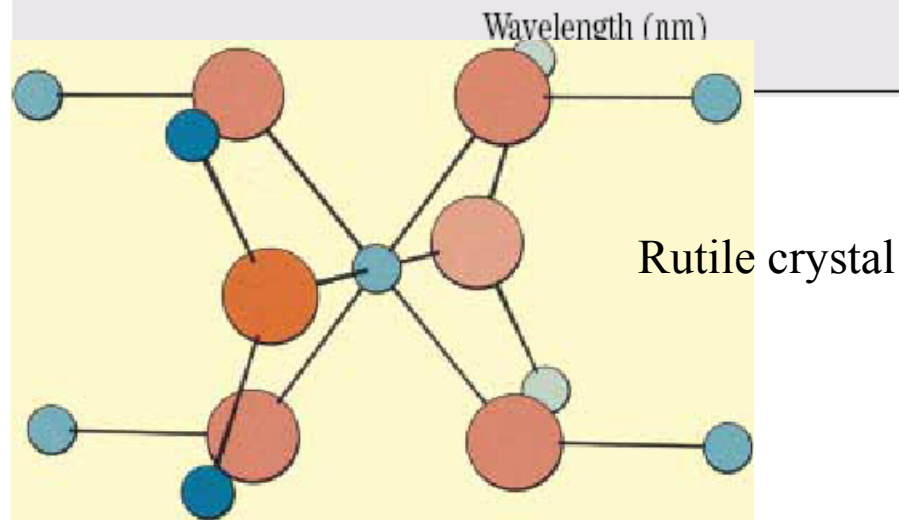
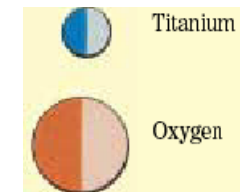


Figure 5 Reflectance spectra from anatase and rutile  $\text{TiO}_2$



**TiO<sub>2</sub> types,  
does it matter?**

Anatase crystal



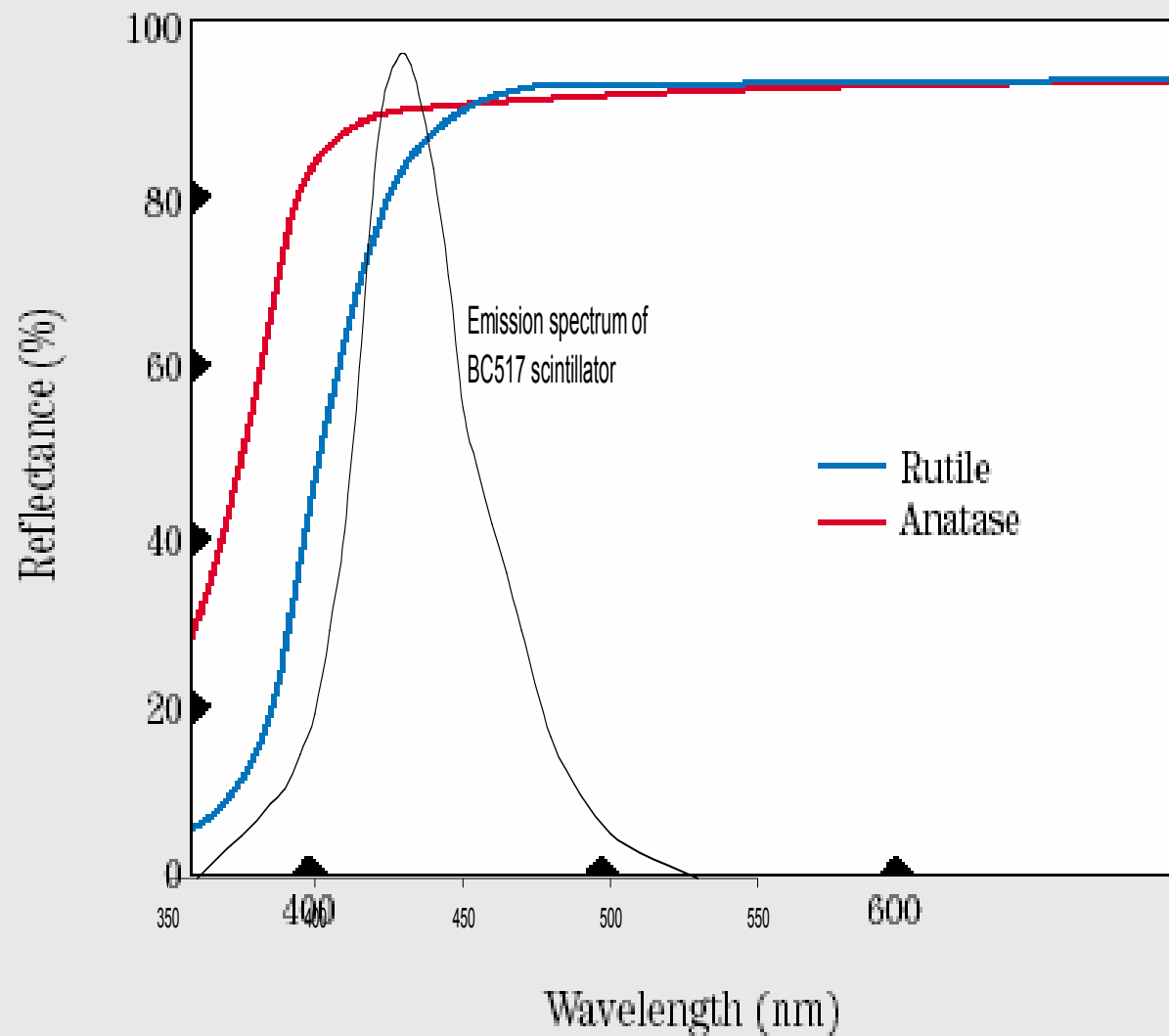
Rutile crystal

Table 1 Refractive indices of some white pigments

Pigment	Refractive index
Rutile $\text{TiO}_2$	2.70
Anatase $\text{TiO}_2$	2.55
Zinc sulphide	2.37
Antimony oxide	2.30
Lithopone 30%	1.84
Zinc oxide	2.02
White lead	2.00
China clay	1.57

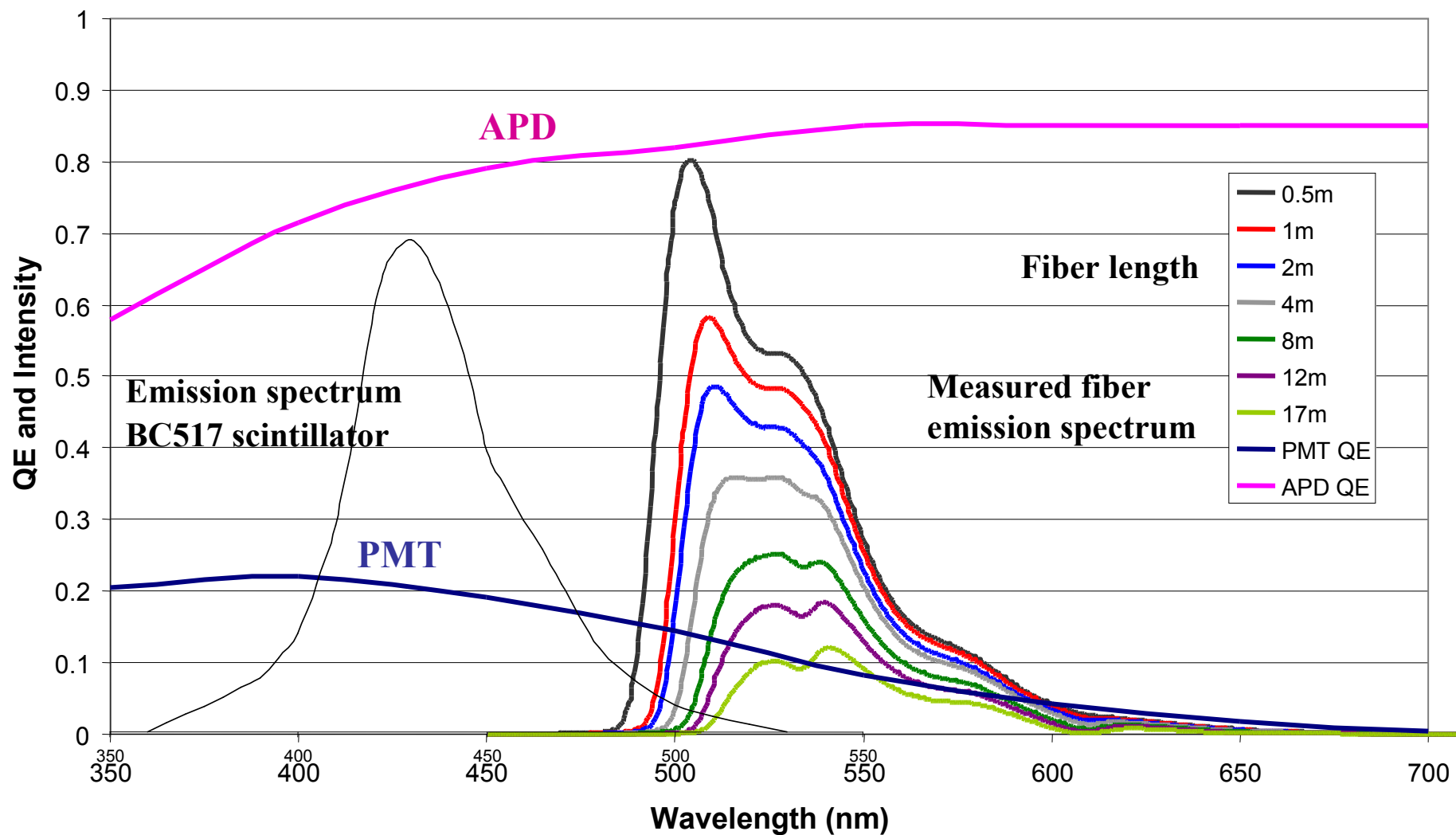
## Rutile is the usual pigment

Figure 5 Reflectance spectra from anatase and rutile  $\text{TiO}_2$

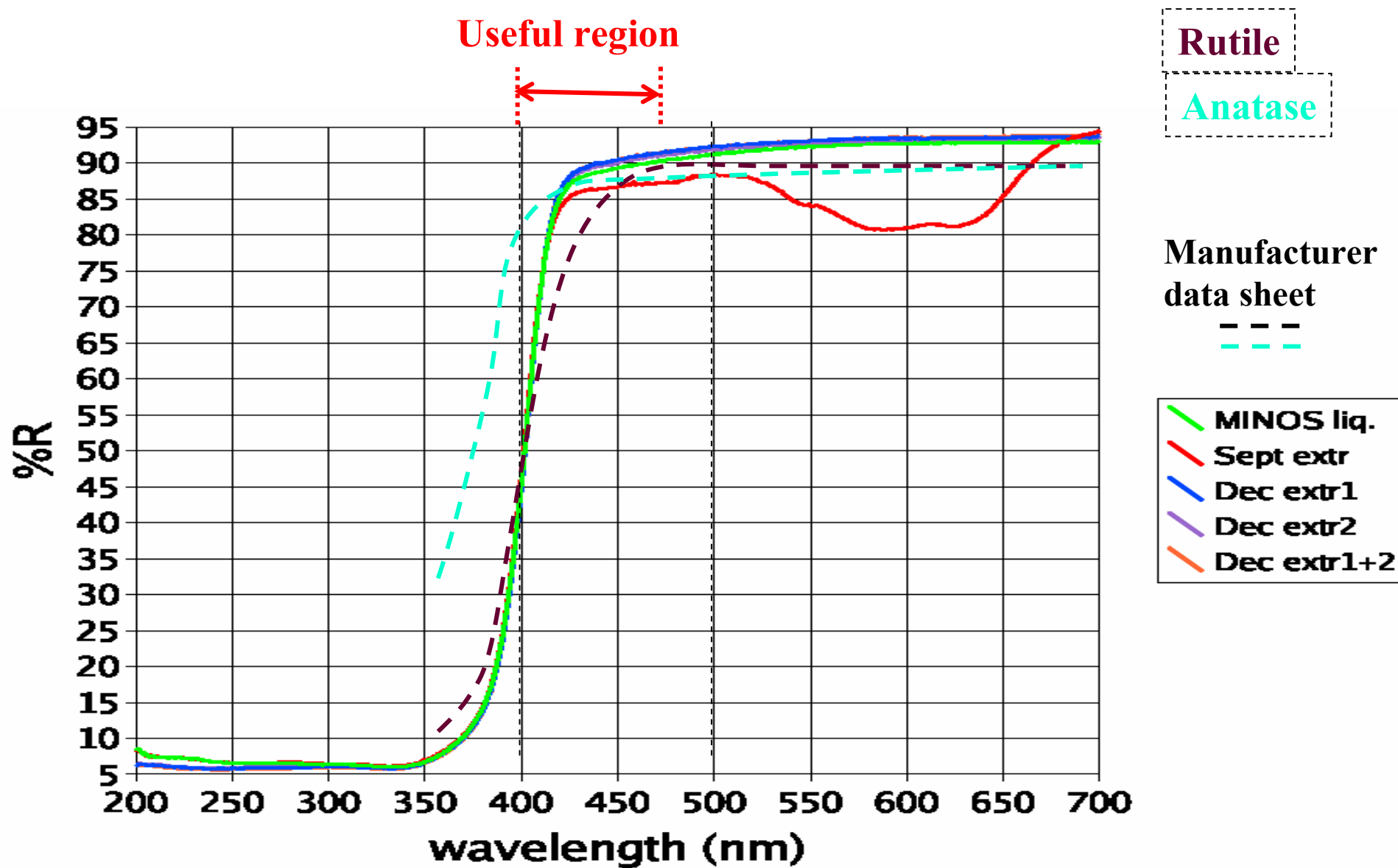


**Perhaps we  
should try  
Anatase.**

# Quantum Efficiency and Fiber Emission

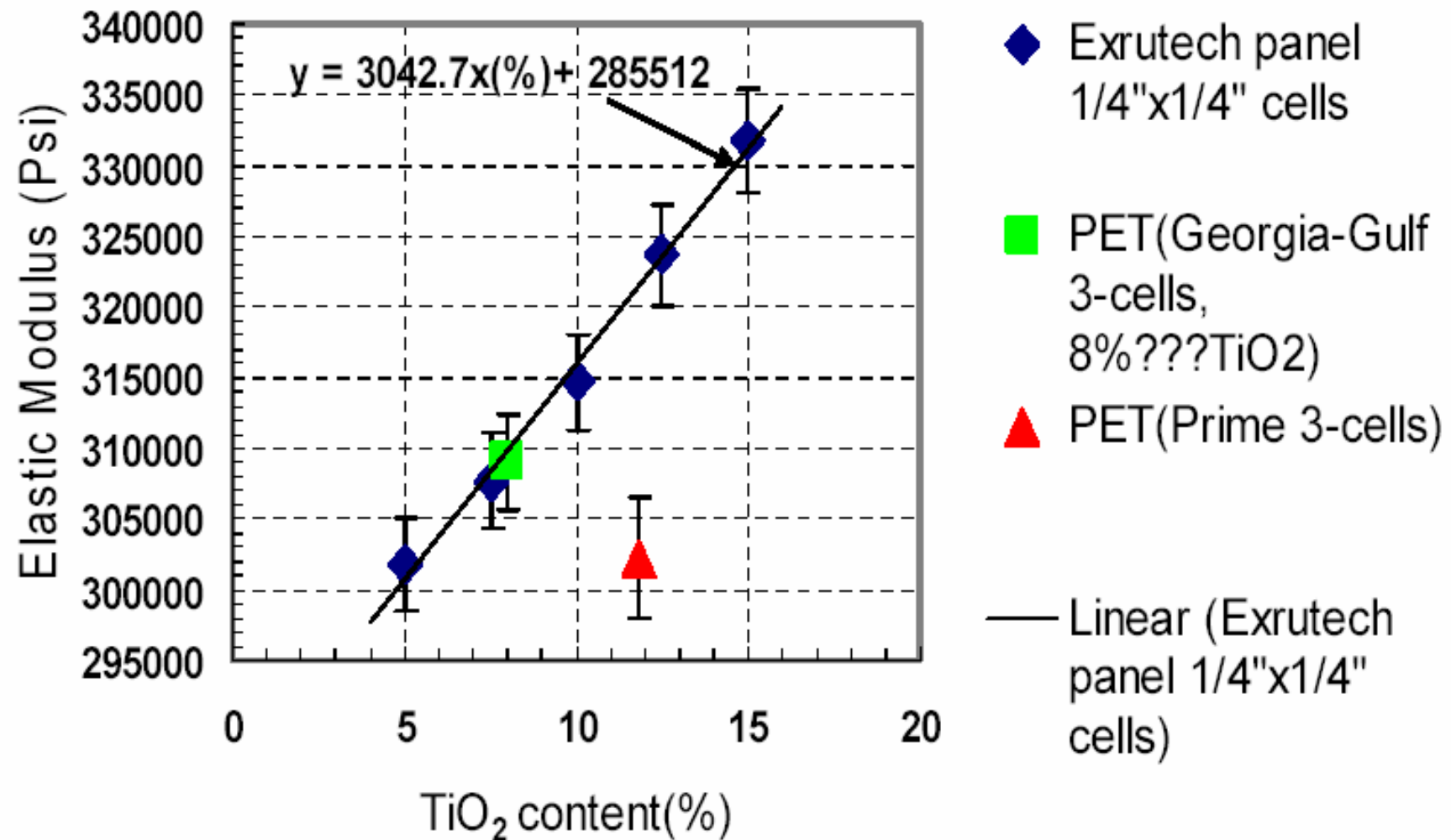


# Indiana Measurements vs Manufacturer Specs.



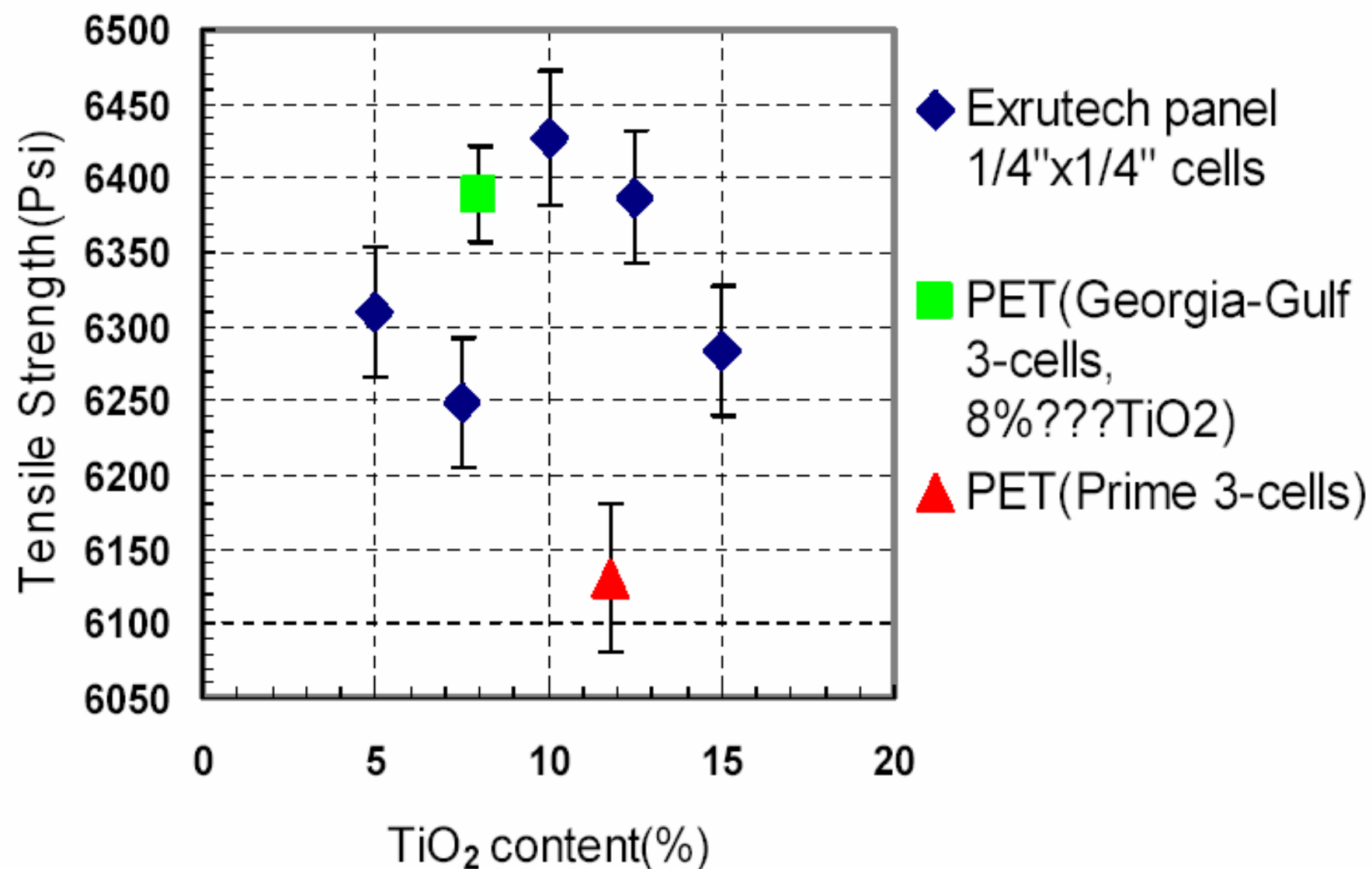


## Elastic modulus for PVC vs %TiO<sub>2</sub>



## Tensile tests for PVC vs % $\text{TiO}_2$

Valeri Makeev  
FNAL 01.26.05



## Extrusion Composition (as reported)

Component	Initial Extrusions	Delivered Extrusions
	%	%
PVC Resin	79.0	78.7
TiO2 (many types, some "coated")	9.5	11.8
acrylic impact modifiers (there are many kinds)	5.0	4.0
fillers (unknown, usually calcium carbonate)	3.0	3.0
internal & external lubricants (unknown, many kinds)	2.5	0.8
organo-tin stabilizers (3 major groups, maybe 20 types)	1.0	1.6

Compiled by J. Cooper

## **Possible Plan:**

**Work with current extruder: (short time, small incremental cost)**

**Composition of PVC**

**Plastic has additives – Do they matter? (JC)**

**Composition of  $\text{TiO}_2$**

**Can we get more light?**

**Work with new extruder: (6 months, larger incremental cost)**

**Use cell size and wall thickness for totally active detector**

**Physics resolution**

**Simulations – Minnesota (LM. PL)**

**Mechanical strength**

**FEA – Fermilab (AL, HJ)\**

**Order Next Extrusion (3 cell prototype) – realistic 6 months delivery**